



**GEORGE E. WAHLEN
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER
VA Salt Lake City Health Care System
500 Foothill Drive
Salt Lake City, UT 84148**

**2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality – Consumer Confidence Report
VA Medical Center UTAH18173**

We are pleased to present to you this Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report shows the water quality and what it means to you, our customer. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source has been determined to be from surface water sources. Our water source is Salt Lake City UTAH18026.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for the VA Medical Center is the Salt Lake City plan. This plan is available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. The water sources have been determined to have a low level of susceptibility from potential contamination. Salt Lake City has also developed management strategies to further protect sources from contamination. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan.

There are many connections to our water distribution system. When connections are properly installed and maintained, the concerns are very minimal. However, unapproved and improper piping changes or connections can adversely affect not only the availability, but also the quality of the water. A cross connection may let polluted water or even chemicals mingle into the water supply system when not properly protected. This not only compromises the water quality but can also affect your health. So, what can you do? Do not make or allow improper connections on VA Medical Center buildings or grounds. When the cross connection is allowed to exist, it will affect you and your co-workers first. If you'd like to learn more about helping to protect the quality of our water or this report, call Engineering 801-582-1565 x1043.

VA Medical Center routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah state laws in addition to monitoring conducted by Salt Lake City. The following table shows the results of our combined monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or man-made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All drinking water, including bottled water,

may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people or their caregivers should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water.

EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We at VA Medical Center work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report VA Medical Center 2020

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	Y*	0	N/A	0	5	2020	Naturally present in the environment
E.Coli	N	ND	N/A	None	None	2020	Fecal waste
Turbidity for Surface Water	Y	0.24-613	NTU	0	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2017 2020	Soil Runoff (highest single measurement and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	N	ND-1.3	ppb	0	10	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass or electronics production wastes
Barium	N	0.016-0.144	ppm	2	2	2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 0.269 b. 0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	0-7.7	ppb	200	200	2020	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	0.1-0.614	ppm	4	4	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 2.5 b.0	ppb	0	AL=15	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	0-6.6	ppb	100	100	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0-4.307	ppm	10	10000	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	0-1.17	ppb	50	50	2020	Discharge from erosion of natural deposits.

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Sodium	N	5.686-71.818	ppm	500	None	2020	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate	N	1.592-279.004	ppm	1000	1000	2020	Erosion of natural deposits.
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	224-804	ppm	2000	2000	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	9 - 80.4	ppb	0	80	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	14.4 - 46.8	ppb	0	60	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	N	ND-3.3	pCi/1	0	15	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	ND-6.5	pCi/1	0	5	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
2,4-D	N	W	ppb	70	70	2020	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	N	W	ppb	50	50	2020	Residue of banned herbicide
Acrylamide	TT	W	N/A	0	TT	2020	Added to water during sewage-wastewater treatment
Alachlor	N	W	ppb	0	2	2020	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine	N	W	ppb	3	3	2020	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	N	W	ppt	0	200	2020	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran	N	W	ppb	40	40	2020	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane	N	W	ppb	0	2	2020	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon	N	W	ppb	200	200	2020	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way

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Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	N	W	ppb	400	400	2020	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	N	W	ppb	0	6	2020	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane	N	W	ppt	0	200	2020	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb	N	W	ppb	7	7	2020	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat	N	W	ppb	20	20	2020	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	N	W	ppq	0	30	2020	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall	N	W	ppb	100	100	2020	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin	N	W	ppb	2	2	2020	Residue of banned insecticide
Epichlorohydrin	TT	W	N/A	0	TT	2020	Discharge from impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Ethylene dibromide	N	W	ppt	0	50	2020	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate	N	W	ppb	700	700	2020	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor	N	W	ppt	0	400	2020	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide	N	W	ppt	0	200	2020	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene	N	W	ppb	0	1	2020	Insecticide runoff
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	N	W	ppb	50	50	2020	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane	N	W	ppt	200	200	2020	Insecticide runoff
Methoxychlor	N	W	ppb	40	40	2020	Insecticide runoff
Oxamyl [Vydate]	N	W	ppb	200	200	2020	Insecticide runoff
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	N	W	ppt	0	500	2020	Runoff-discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol	N	W	ppb	0	1	2020	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram	N	W	ppb	500	500	2020	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	N	W	ppb	4	4	2020	Herbicide runoff

TEST RESULTS							
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Toxaphene	N	W	ppb	0	3	2020	Insecticide runoff
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Trichloroethylene	N	0-0.5	ppb	0	5	2020	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.

In the table above you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Date – this is the date of latest sampling. Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem outdated, however, data is current.

Lead - If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and plumbing. VA Medical Center is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The “Goal”(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Non-Detect (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

ND/Low - High - For water systems that have multiple sources of water, the Utah Division of Drinking Water has given water systems the option of listing the test results of the constituents in one table, instead of multiple tables. To accomplish this, the lowest and highest values detected in the multiple sources are recorded in the same space in the report table.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Sulfates – Sulfates are a combination of sulfur and oxygen and are a part of naturally occurring minerals in some soil and rock formations that contain groundwater. The mineral dissolves over time and is released into the water. If the sulfate level of a public water system is greater than 500 ppm, the supplier must satisfactorily demonstrate that: a) no better water is available, and b) the water shall not be available for human consumption from commercial establishments. In no case shall water having a level above 1,000 ppm be used.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) - If TDS is greater than 1,000 ppm the supplier shall demonstrate to the Utah Drinking Water Board that no better water is available. The Board shall not allow the use of an inferior source of water if a better source is available.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity – turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Waivers (W) - Because some chemicals are not used or stored in areas around drinking water sources, some water systems have been given waivers that exempt them from having to take certain chemical samples, these waivers are also tied to Drinking Water Source Protection Plans.

** Water quality may change without any visible indication due to unanticipated environmental factors. For this reason, we are required to sample for coliform bacteria on a monthly basis. We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. In March, September and October 2020 initial routine monthly samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. All of the samples were from restrooms. The samplers modified their sampling technique and now ensure faucet fixtures are cleaned before samples are collected.*